

## SECTION 01525

### SAFETY AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH REQUIREMENTS FOR PROJECTS IN EMERGING COUNTRIES (05/2015)

#### PART 1 GENERAL

For contractor safety on projects associated with this program, compliance with most recent version of the Engineer Manual EM 385-1-1 Safety and Health Requirements Manual (EM385-1-1) will be the long-term goal reached by growing a safety culture. This compliance will, by necessity, be achieved through a phased-in process. In the Commander's letter at the preface of the EM 385-1-1, he acknowledges that in OCONUS locations, strict compliance with the manual may not be possible - and through the hazard analysis process, safety measures can be developed to attain the same degree of safety.

This specification consists of two parts:

- 1) Sections 1.1 through 3.12.1, which are the standard safety specifications for work in Europe District and;
- 2) Appendix A, Phasing approach for safety in emerging countries where there is little or no national safety standards.

#### 1.1 REFERENCES

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to within the text by the basic designation only.

##### AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE (ANSI)

- |                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| ANSI A10.32               | Personal Fall Protection - Safety Requirements for Construction and Demolition Operations |
| ANSI Z359.1(1992; R 1999) | Safety Requirements for Personal Fall Arrest Systems, Subsystems and Components           |
| ANSI/ASSE A10.34(2001)    | Protection of the Public on or Adjacent to Construction Sites                             |

- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| ASME B30.3(1996) | Construction Tower |
|------------------|--------------------|

##### Cranes ASME INTERNATIONAL (ASME)

- |                   |                                       |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| ASME B30.22(2000) | Articulating Boom Cranes              |
| ASME B30.5(2004)  | Mobile and Locomotive Cranes          |
| ASME B30.8(2004)  | Floating Cranes and Floating Derricks |

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NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 10(2002)	Portable Fire Extinguishers
NFPA 241(2000)	Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operation
NFPA 51B(2003)	Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work
NFPA 70(2005)	National Electrical Code
NFPA 70E(2004)	Electrical Safety in the Workplace

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

EM 385-1-1 Safety	Safety and Health Requirements
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U.S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (NARA) 29 CFR 1910

	Occupational Safety and Health Standards (OSHA)
29 CFR 1910.146	Permit-required Confined Spaces
29 CFR 1915	Confined and Enclosed Spaces and Other Dangerous Atmospheres in Shipyard Employment
29 CFR 1919	Gear Certification
29 CFR 1926	Safety and Health Regulations for Construction
29 CFR 1926.500	Fall Protection

1.2 SUBMITTALS

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government. The following shall be submitted in accordance with Specification Section SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Accident Prevention Plan (APP); G, ACC

Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA); G, ACC

Crane Critical Lift Plan; G, ACC

Proof of qualification for Crane Operators; G, ACC

SD-06 Test Reports

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Reports: Submit reports as their incidence occurs, in accordance with the requirements of the paragraph entitled, "Reports."

Accident Reports G, ACC

Monthly Exposure

Reports Crane Reports

Regulatory Citations and

Violations

SD-07 Certificates

Confined Space Entry Permit

Contractor Safety Self-Evaluation Checklist; G, ACC

Submit one copy of each permit/certificate attached to each Daily Quality Control Report.

### 1.3 DEFINITIONS

a. Competent Person for Fall Protection. A person who is capable of identifying hazardous or dangerous conditions in the personal fall arrest system or any component thereof, as well as their application and use with related equipment, and has the authority to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate the hazards of falling.

b. High Visibility Accident. Any mishap which may generate publicity and/or high visibility.

c. Medical Treatment. Treatment administered by a physician or by registered professional personnel under the standing orders of a physician. Medical treatment does not include first aid treatment even through provided by a physician or registered personnel.

d. Qualified Person for Fall Protection. A person with a recognized degree or professional certificate, extensive knowledge, training and experience in the field of fall protection who is capable of performing design, analysis, and evaluation of fall protection systems and equipment.

e. Recordable Injuries or Illnesses. Any work-related injury or illness that results in:

- (1) Death, regardless of the time between the injury and death, or the length of the illness;
- (2) Days away from work (any time lost after day of injury/illness onset);
- (3) Restricted work;
- (4) Transfer to another job;

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(5) Medical treatment beyond first aid;

(6) Loss of consciousness; or

(7) A significant injury or illness diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional, even if it did not result in (1) through (6) above.

f. "USACE" property and equipment specified in USACE EM 385-1-1 should be interpreted as Government property and equipment.

1.4 DRUG PREVENTION PROGRAM

Conduct a proactive drug and alcohol use prevention program for all workers, prime and subcontractor, on the site. Ensure that no employee uses illegal drugs or consumes alcohol during work hours. Ensure there are no employees under the influence of drugs or alcohol during work hours. After accidents, collect blood, urine, or saliva specimens and test the injured and involved employees for the influence of drugs and alcohol. A copy of the test shall be made available to the Contracting Officer upon request.

1.5 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

In addition to the detailed requirements included in the provisions of this contract, work performed shall comply with USACE EM 385-1-1, and in particular, the requirements of the European Union Council Directive 92/57/EEC of 24 June 1992 on the implementation of minimum safety and health requirements at temporary or mobile construction sites. Submit matters of interpretation of standards to the appropriate administrative agency for resolution before starting work. Where the requirements of this specification, applicable laws, criteria, ordinances, regulations, and referenced documents vary, the most stringent requirements shall apply.

**See Section 3.1: EUROPEAN UNION COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 92/57/EEC**

1.6 SITE QUALIFICATIONS, DUTIES AND MEETINGS

1.6.1 Personnel Qualifications

1.6.1.1 Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO)

Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) shall be provided at the work site at all times to perform safety and occupational health management, surveillance, inspections, and safety enforcement for the Contractor. The Contractor Quality Control (QC) person can only be the SSHO on this project if approved by the Contracting Officer. Any project exceeding 1 Million US dollars in value shall have a full time SSHO. The SSHO shall meet the following requirements: A minimum of 5 years safety work on similar projects; 30-hour OSHA construction safety class or European Union equivalent within the last 5 years. The SSHO shall maintain their competency through having taken 8 hours of documented formal, on-line, or self-study safety and health related coursework every year. Competent person training as needed.

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1.6.1.2 Competent Person for Confined Space Entry

Provide a competent person meeting the requirements of EM 385-1-1 who is assigned in writing by the Government Designated Authority (GDA) to assess confined spaces and who possesses demonstrated knowledge, skill and ability to:

- a. Identify the structure, location, and designation of confined and permit-required confined spaces where work is done;
- b. Calibrate and use testing equipment including but not limited to, oxygen indicators, combustible gas indicators, carbon monoxide indicators, and carbon dioxide indicators, and to interpret accurately the test results of that equipment;
- c. Perform all required tests and inspections specified in Section 06.I of EM 385-1-1;
- d. Assess hazardous conditions including atmospheric hazards in confined space and adjacent spaces and specify the necessary protection and precautions to be taken;
- e. Determine ventilation requirements for confined space entries and operations;
- f. Assess hazards associated with hot work in confined and adjacent space and determine fire watch requirements; and,
- g. Maintain records required.

1.6.1.3 Crane Operators

Crane operators shall meet the requirements in USACE EM 385-1-1, Section 16 and Appendix G. In addition, crane operators shall be designated as qualified by a source that qualifies crane operators (i.e., union, a government agency, or an organization that tests and qualifies crane operators). Proof of current qualification shall be provided.

1.6.2 Personnel Duties

1.6.2.1 Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO)/Superintendent

- a. Conduct daily safety and health inspections and maintain a written log which includes area/operation inspected, date of inspection, identified hazards, recommended corrective actions, estimated and actual dates of corrections. Safety inspection logs shall be attached to the Contractors' daily quality control report.
- b. Conduct mishap investigations and complete required reports. Maintain an accident/injury log such as the OSHA Form 300 or host nation equivalent, and Daily Production reports for prime and sub-contractors.
- c. Maintain applicable safety reference material on the job site.

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- d. Attend the pre-construction conference, pre-work meetings including preparatory inspection meeting, and periodic in-progress meetings.
- e. Implement and enforce accepted APPS and AHAs.
- f. Maintain a safety and health deficiency tracking system that monitors outstanding deficiencies until resolution. A list of unresolved safety and health deficiencies shall be posted on the safety bulletin board.
- g. Ensure sub-contractor compliance with safety and health requirements.

Failure to perform the above duties will result in dismissal of the superintendent and/or SSHO, and a project work stoppage. The project work stoppage will remain in effect pending approval of a suitable replacement.

1.6.3 Meetings

1.6.3.1 Preconstruction Conference

- a. Contractor representatives who have a responsibility or significant role in accident prevention on the project shall attend the preconstruction conference. This includes the project superintendent, site safety and health officer, quality control supervisor, or any other assigned safety and health professionals who participated in the development of the APP (including the Activity Hazard Analyses (AHAs) and special plans, program and procedures associated with it).
- b. The Contractor shall discuss the details of the submitted APP to include incorporated plans, programs, procedures and a listing of anticipated AHAs that will be developed and implemented during the performance of the contract. This list of proposed AHAs will be reviewed at the conference and an agreement will be reached between the Contractor and the Contracting Officer's representative as to which phases will require an analysis. In addition, a schedule for the preparation, submittal, review, and acceptance of AHAs shall be established to preclude project delays.
- c. Deficiencies in the submitted APP will be brought to the attention of the Contractor at the preconstruction conference, and the Contractor shall revise the plan to correct deficiencies and re-submit it for acceptance. Work shall not begin until there is an accepted APP.
- d. The functions of a Preconstruction conference may take place at the Post-Award Kickoff meeting for Design Build Contracts.

1.6.3.2 Safety Meetings

Shall be conducted and documented as required by EM 385-1-1. Minutes showing contract title, signatures of attendees and a list of topics

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discussed shall be attached to the Contractors' daily quality control report.

1.7 TRAINING

1.7.1 New Employee Indoctrination

New employees (prime and sub-contractor) will be informed of specific site hazards before they begin work. Documentation of this orientation shall be kept on file at the project site.

1.7.2 Periodic Training

Provide Safety and Health Training in accordance with USACE EM 385-1-1 and the accepted APP. Ensure all required training has been accomplished for all onsite employees.

1.7.3 Training on Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA)

Prior to beginning a new phase, training will be provided to all affected

1.8 ACCIDENT PREVENTION PLAN (APP)

The Contractor shall use a qualified person to prepare the written site-specific APP in both English and in the host nation language. Prepare the APP in accordance with the format and requirements of USACE EM 385-1-1 and as supplemented herein. Cover all paragraph and subparagraph elements in USACE EM 385-1-1, Appendix A, "Minimum Basic Outline for Accident Prevention Plan". Specific requirements for some of the APP elements are described below. The APP shall be job-specific and shall address any unusual or unique aspects of the project or activity for which it is written. The APP shall interface with the Contractor's overall safety and health program. Any portions of the Contractor's overall safety and health program referenced in the APP shall be included in the applicable APP element and made site-specific. The Government considers the Prime Contractor to be the "controlling authority" for all work site safety and health of the subcontractors. Contractors are responsible for informing their subcontractors of the safety provisions under the terms of the contract and the penalties for noncompliance, coordinating the work to prevent one craft from interfering with or creating hazardous working conditions for other crafts, and inspecting subcontractor operations to ensure that accident prevention responsibilities are being carried out. The APP shall be signed by the person and firm (senior person) preparing the APP, the Contractor, the on-site superintendent, the designated site safety and health officer.

Submit the APP to the Contracting Officer 15 calendar days prior to the date of the preconstruction conference for acceptance. Work cannot proceed without an accepted APP.

Once accepted by the Contracting Officer, the APP and attachments will be enforced as part of the contract. Disregarding the provisions of this contract or the accepted APP will be cause for stopping of work, at the discretion of the Contracting Officer, until the matter has been

rectified.

Once work begins, changes to the accepted APP shall be made with the knowledge and concurrence of the Contracting Officer, project superintendent, SSHO and quality control manager. Should any hazard become evident, stop work in the area, secure the area, and develop a plan to remove the hazard. Notify the Contracting Officer within 24 hours of discovery. In the interim, all necessary action shall be taken to restore and maintain safe working conditions in order to safeguard onsite personnel, visitors, the public, and the environment.

Copies of the accepted plan will be maintained at the Contracting Officer's office and at the job site.

The APP shall be continuously reviewed and amended, as necessary, throughout the life of the contract. Unusual or high-hazard activities not identified in the original APP shall be incorporated in the plan as they are discovered.

#### 1.8.1 EM 385-1-1 Contents

In addition to the requirements outlines in Appendix A of USACE EM 385-1-1, the following is required:

- a. Names and qualifications (resumes including education, training, experience and certifications) of all site safety and health personnel designated to perform work on this project to include the designated site safety and health officer and other competent and qualified personnel to be. The duties of each position shall be specified.
- b. Qualifications of competent and of qualified persons. As a minimum, competent persons shall be designated and qualifications submitted for each of the following major areas: excavation; scaffolding; fall protection; hazardous energy; confined space; health hazard recognition, evaluation and control of chemical, physical and biological agents; personal protective equipment and clothing to include selection, use and maintenance.
- c. Confined Space Entry Plan. Develop a confined space entry plan in accordance with USACE EM 385-1-1, Section 34, and any other federal, state and local regulatory requirements identified in this contract. Identify the qualified person's name and qualifications, training, and experience. Delineate the qualified person's authority to direct work stoppage in the event of hazardous conditions. Include procedure for rescue by contractor personnel and the coordination with emergency responders. (If there is no confined space work, include a statement that no confined space work exists and none will be created.)
- d. Crane Critical Lift Plan. Prepare and sign weight handling critical lift plans for lifts over 75 percent of the capacity of the crane or hoist (or lifts over 50 percent of the capacity of a barge mounted mobile crane's hoists) at any radius of lift; lifts involving more than one crane or hoist; lifts of personnel; and lifts involving non-routine rigging or operation, sensitive equipment, or unusual safety



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risks. The plan shall be submitted 15 calendar days prior to on-site work and include the requirements of USACE EM 385-1-1, paragraph 16.C.18. and the following:

- (1) For lifts of personnel, the plan shall demonstrate compliance with the requirements of EM 385-1-1, Section 22.F.
- (2) For barge mounted mobile cranes, barge stability calculations identifying barge list and trim based on anticipated loading; and load charts based on calculated list and trim. The amount of list and trim shall be within the crane manufacturer's requirements.

e. Fall Protection and Prevention (FP&P) Plan. The plan shall be site specific and address all fall hazards in the work place and during different phases of construction. It shall address how to protect and prevent workers from falling to lower levels when they are exposed to fall hazards above 1.8 m (6 feet). A qualified person for fall protection shall prepare and sign the plan. The plan shall include fall protection and prevention systems, equipment and methods employed for every phase of work, responsibilities, assisted rescue, self-rescue and evacuation procedures, training requirements, and monitoring methods. Fall Protection and Prevention Plan shall be revised every six months for lengthy projects, reflecting any changes during the course of construction due to changes in personnel, equipment, systems or work habits. The accepted Fall Protection and Prevention Plan shall be kept and maintained at the job site for the duration of the project. The Fall Protection and Prevention Plan shall be included in the Accident Prevention Plan (APP).

#### 1.9 ACTIVITY HAZARD ANALYSIS (AHA)

The Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA) format shall be in accordance with USACE EM 385-1- 1, and shall be written in both English and the host nation language. Submit the AHA for review at least 15 calendar days prior to the start of each phase. Format subsequent AHAs as amendments to the APP. The analysis should be used during daily inspections to ensure the implementation and effectiveness of the activity's safety and health controls.

The AHA list will be reviewed periodically (at least monthly) at the Contractor supervisory safety meeting and updated as necessary when procedures, scheduling, or hazards change.

The activity hazard analyses shall be developed using the project schedule as the basis for the activities performed. Any activities listed on the project schedule will require an AHA. The AHAs will be developed by the contractor, supplier or subcontractor and provided to the prime contractor for submittal to the Contracting Officer.

#### 1.10 DISPLAY OF SAFETY INFORMATION

Within 1 calendar day after commencement of work, erect a safety bulletin board at the job site. The safety bulletin board shall include information and be maintained as required by EM 385-1-1, section

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01.A.06.

1.11 SITE SAFETY REFERENCE MATERIALS

Maintain safety-related references applicable to the project. Maintain applicable equipment manufacturer's manuals.

1.12 EMERGENCY MEDICAL TREATMENT

Contractors will arrange for their own emergency medical treatment. The Government has no responsibility to provide emergency medical treatment. Military medical clinics may provide emergency treatment for serious injuries; the contractor is responsible for coordination with the local military medical clinic prior to mobilization.

1.13 REPORTS

1.13.1 Accident Reports

For recordable injuries and illnesses, and property damage accidents resulting in at least \$2,000 in damages, the Prime Contractor shall conduct an accident investigation to establish the root cause(s) of the accident, complete the USACE Accident Report Form 3394 and provide the report to the Contracting Officer within 5 calendar day(s) of the accident. The Contracting Officer will provide copies of any required or special forms.

1.13.2 Accident Notification

Notify the Contracting Officer as soon as practical, but not later than four hours, after any accident meeting the definition of Recordable Injuries or Illnesses or High Visibility Accidents, property damage equal to or greater than \$2,000. Information shall include contractor name; contract title; type of contract; name of activity, installation or location where accident occurred; date and time of accident; names of personnel injured; extent of property damage, if any; extent of injury, if known, and brief description of accident (to include type of construction equipment used, PPE used, etc.). Preserve the conditions and evidence on the accident site until the Government investigation team arrives on-site and Government investigation is conducted.

1.13.3 Monthly Exposure Reports

Monthly exposure reporting to the Contracting Officer is required to be attached to the monthly billing request. This report is a compilation of employee-hours worked each month for all site workers, both prime and subcontractor. The Contracting Officer will provide copies of any special forms.

1.13.4 Crane Reports

Submit crane inspection reports required in accordance with USACE EM 385-1-1, Section 16.D and as specified herein with Daily Reports of Inspections.

#### 1.14 HOT WORK

Prior to performing "Hot Work" (welding, cutting, etc.) or operating other flame- producing/spark producing devices, a written permit shall be requested from the Installation. CONTRACTORS ARE REQUIRED TO MEET ALL CRITERIA BEFORE A PERMIT IS ISSUED. The Contractor will provide at least two (2) six kilogram ABC rated extinguishers for normal "Hot Work". All extinguishers shall be current inspection tagged, approved safety pin and tamper resistant seal. It is also mandatory to have a designated FIRE WATCH for any "Hot Work" done at this activity. The Fire Watch shall be trained in fire fighting techniques and remain on-site for a minimum of 120 minutes after completion of the task or as specified on the hot work permit.

When starting work in the facility, Contractors shall require their personnel to familiarize themselves with the location of the nearest fire alarm boxes and place in memory the emergency phone numbers. ANY FIRE, NO MATTER HOW SMALL, SHALL BE REPORTED TO THE RESPONSIBLE FIRE DIVISION/DEPARTMENT IMMEDIATELY.

#### **PART 2 PRODUCTS**

Not used.

#### **PART 3 EXECUTION**

##### 3.1 EUROPEAN UNION COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 92/57/EEC

In addition to other requirements for accident prevention specified in this contract, the contractor is responsible for compliance with all Host Nation and local requirements governing safety and health protection on construction sites and other applicable occupational safety codes. In particular, within the requirements of the European Union Council Directive 92/57/EEC of 24 June 1992 on the implementation of minimum safety and health requirements at temporary or mobile construction sites, the contractor is responsible for coordination of all work at the site, including development of plans and providing advance notices. The contractor shall indicate his plan for compliance considering conditions of the work described by the design, operational activities of the Government or others in the area of the work, identification of the coordinator, and implementation of all other accident prevention provisions of this contract.

##### 3.1.1 Safety and Health Protection Plan

The contractor shall prepare a Safety and Health protection plan as required under the Council Directive 92/57/EEC when any one of the three conditions identified below is met:

- the work is scheduled to last longer than 30 working days and on which more than 20 workers are occupied simultaneously, or
- the volume of work is scheduled to exceed 500 person-days, or

- the work presents particular risks, e.g. excavations deeper than 5 meters, falls from a height of greater than 7 meters, exposures to hazardous chemical or biological substances (including lead and asbestos) or require medical monitoring, work at less than 5 meters from high voltage lines, underground earth work or tunnels, danger of drowning, diving, use of compressed air, work with ionizing radiation, explosives, or work involving assembly or dismantling of heavy prefabricated components (10 tons or greater);

The plan shall be submitted to the COR two weeks prior to mobilization, and may be written in the host nation language. The plan will be written in a comprehensive form and explained in a language the workers understand.

### 3.1.2 Safety and Health Protection Plan contents

The Safety and Health protection plan shall contain the following:

- Provisions and procedures for maintaining of tools and equipment.
- Provisions for the storage and disposal of materials and waste, particularly hazardous materials and substances.
- Provisions for modifying performance periods for such work, taking into consideration the site conditions.
- Process and procedure for organizing cooperation between different employers and contractors.
- Description of the interaction between work at the site and other operational activities in the area, on which or near which the first identified work will be performed, and taking into consideration the instructions and advice of the coordinator as well as safety and health plans.

### 3.1.3 Third Party Safety Coordinator

When the conditions requiring the preparation of a Safety and Health Protection Plan are met, the contractor shall appoint a qualified 3rd party Safety Coordinator who will ensure that safety measures are implemented during construction. The Safety Coordinator must meet minimum training and experience requirements required under host nation laws.

### 3.1.4 Safety Notifications

The contractor is responsible for completing and providing any safety notifications required by host nation authorities.

### 3.1.5 Additional Requirement

The Contractor shall provide the COR copies of the SIGE and the name of the 3<sup>rd</sup> party Safety Coordinator. These submittals may be in German.

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The appointment of a 3<sup>rd</sup> party Safety Coordinator does not negate the requirement for the Contractor to appoint a Site Safety and Health Officer, who shall be on-duty at all times when work is being performed. See EM 385-1-1, paragraph 01.A.17.

### 3.2 CONSTRUCTION AND/OR OTHER WORK

Before initiation of work at the job site, an accident prevention plan, written by the Contractor for the specific work and hazards of the contract and implementing in detail the pertinent requirements of EM 385-1-1, will be reviewed and found acceptable by designated Government personnel. Specific requirements for development of the accident prevention plan are found in sections 01.A and Appendix A of EM 385-1-1.

Before beginning each activity involving a type of work presenting hazards not experienced in previous project operations or where a new work crew or subcontractor is to perform the work, activity hazard analysis (AHA) shall be prepared by the Contractor performing the work activity. See paragraph 01.A.14 of EM 385-1-1.

The Contractor shall require subcontractors to submit their plan of operations showing methods they propose to use in accomplishing major phases of work.

The Contractor shall be prepared to discuss the plans in conferences convened by the Contracting Officer prior to starting work on each major phase of operation. Plans shall include all pertinent information such as layout of haul roads, access roads, storage areas, electrical distribution lines, methods of providing minimum exposure to overhead loads, and methods of access to work areas. The plan for accomplishing the initial work phase shall be submitted within 15 calendar days after award of the contract. Plans for subsequent major phases of work shall be submitted not later than 15 calendar days prior to initiation of work on each major phase.

All areas where construction, demolition, alteration, building, or similarly related activities take place, all workers shall have the following minimum personal protective clothing and equipment:

1. Short sleeve shirt.
2. Long trousers.
3. Steel-toed safety boots.
4. Hard hat.

#### 3.2.1 Falling Object Protection

All areas must be barricaded to safeguard employees. When working overhead, Barricade the area below to prevent entry by unauthorized employees. Construction warning tape and signs shall be posted so they are clearly visible from all possible access points. When employees are working overhead all tools and equipment shall be secured so that they will not fall. When using guardrail as falling object protection, all openings shall be small enough to prevent passage of potential falling objects.

#### 3.2.2 Hazardous Material Use

Each hazardous material must receive approval prior to being brought onto the job site or prior to any other use in connection with this contract. Allow a minimum of 10 working days for processing of the request for use of a hazardous material. Any work or storage involving hazardous chemicals or materials must be done in a manner that will not expose Government or Contractor employees to any unsafe or unhealthful conditions. Adequate protective measures must be taken to prevent Government or Contractor employees from being exposed to any hazardous condition that could result from the work or storage. The Prime Contractor shall keep a complete inventory of hazardous materials brought onto the work-site. Approval by the Contracting Officer of protective measures and storage area is required prior to the start of the work.

### 3.2.3 Hazardous Material Exclusions

Notwithstanding any other hazardous material used in this contract, radioactive materials or instruments capable of producing ionizing/non-ionizing radiation (with the exception of radioactive material and devices used in accordance with USACE EM 385-1-1 such as nuclear density meters for compaction testing and laboratory equipment with radioactive sources) as well as materials which contain asbestos, mercury or polychlorinated biphenyls, di-isocyanates, lead-based paint are prohibited. The Contracting Officer, upon written request by the Contractor, may consider exceptions to the use of any of the above excluded materials.

### 3.2.4 Unforeseen Hazardous Material

The design should have identified materials such as PCB, lead paint, and friable and non-friable asbestos. If material, not indicated, that may be hazardous to human health upon disturbance during construction operations is encountered, stop that portion of work and notify the Contracting Officer immediately. Within 14 calendar days the Government will determine if the material is hazardous. If material is not hazardous or poses no danger, the Government will direct the Contractor to proceed without change. If material is hazardous and handling of the material is necessary to accomplish the work, the Government will issue a modification pursuant to "FAR 52.243-4, Changes" and "FAR 52.236-2, Differing Site Conditions."

## 3.3 FALL HAZARD PROTECTION AND PREVENTION PROGRAM

The Contractor shall establish a fall protection and prevention program, for the protection of all employees exposed to fall hazards. The program shall include company policy, identify responsibilities, education and training requirements, fall hazard identification, prevention and control measures, inspection, storage, care and maintenance of fall protection equipment and rescue and evacuation procedures.

### 3.3.1 Training

The Contractor shall institute a fall protection training program. As part of the Fall Hazard Protection and Prevention Program, the Contractor shall provide training for each employee who might be exposed to fall

hazards. A competent person for fall protection shall provide the training. Training requirements shall be in accordance with USACE EM 385-1-1, section 21.A.16.

### 3.3.2 Fall Protection Equipment and Systems

The Contractor shall enforce use of the fall protection equipment and systems designated for each specific work activity in the Fall Protection and Prevention Plan and/or AHA at all times when an employee is exposed to a fall hazard. Employees shall be protected from fall hazards as specified in EM 385-1-1, section 21. In addition to the required fall protection systems, safety skiff, personal floatation devices, life rings etc., are required when working above or next to water in accordance with USACE EM 385-1-1, paragraphs 05.J. and 05.K. Personal fall arrest systems are required when working from an articulating or extendible boom, swing stages, or suspended platform. In addition, personal fall arrest systems are required when operating other equipment such as scissor lifts if the work platform is capable of being positioned outside the wheelbase. The need for tying-off in such equipment is to prevent ejection of the employee from the equipment during raising, lowering, or travel. Fall protection must comply with USACE EM 385-1-1 and host nation requirements, whichever is more stringent.

#### 3.3.2.1 Personal Fall Arrest Equipment

Personal fall arrest equipment, systems, subsystems, and components shall meet ANSI Z359.1 or European Union equivalent. Only a full-body harness with a shock-absorbing lanyard or self-retracting lanyard is an acceptable personal fall arrest body support device. Body belts may only be used as a positioning device system (for uses such as steel reinforcing assembly and in addition to an approved fall arrest system). Harnesses shall have a fall arrest attachment affixed to the body support (usually a Dorsal D-ring) and specifically designated for attachment to the rest of the system. Only locking snap hooks and carabiners shall be used. Webbing, straps, and ropes shall be made of synthetic fiber. The maximum free fall distance when using fall arrest equipment shall not exceed 1.8 m (6 feet). The total fall distance and any swinging of the worker (pendulum-like motion) that can occur during a fall shall always be taken into consideration when attaching a person to a fall arrest system.

#### 3.3.3 Fall Protection for Roofing Work

Fall protection controls shall be implemented based on the type of roof being constructed and work being performed. The roof area to be accessed shall be evaluated for its structural integrity including weight-bearing capabilities for the projected loading.

##### a. Low Sloped Roofs:

- (1) For work within 1.8 m (6 feet) of an edge, on low-slope roofs, personnel shall be protected from falling by use of personal fall arrest systems, guardrails, or safety nets. A safety monitoring system is not adequate fall protection and is not authorized.

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(2) For work greater than 1.8 m (6 feet) from an edge, warning lines shall be erected and installed in accordance with USACE EM 385-1-1.

- b. Steep-Sloped Roofs: Work on steep-sloped roofs requires a personal fall arrest system, guardrails with toe-boards, or safety nets. This requirement also includes residential or housing type construction.

#### 3.3.4 Existing Anchorage

Existing anchorages, to be used for attachment of personal fall arrest equipment, shall be certified (or re-certified) by a qualified person for fall protection in accordance with ANSI Z359.1 or European Union equivalent. Existing horizontal lifeline anchorages shall be certified (or re-certified) by a registered professional engineer with experience in designing horizontal lifeline systems.

#### 3.3.5 Horizontal Lifelines

Horizontal lifelines shall be designed, installed, certified and used under the supervision of a qualified person for fall protection as part of a complete fall arrest system which maintains a safety factor of 2.

#### 3.3.6 Guardrails and Safety Nets

Guardrails and safety nets shall be designed, installed and used in accordance with EM 385- 1-1 or Host Nation requirements, whichever is more stringent.

#### 3.3.7 Rescue and Evacuation Procedures

When personal fall arrest systems are used, the contractor must ensure that the mishap victim can self-rescue or can be rescued promptly should a fall occur. A Rescue and Evacuation Plan shall be prepared by the contractor and include a detailed discussion of the following: methods of rescue; methods of self-rescue; equipment used; training requirement; specialized training for the rescuers; procedures for requesting rescue and medical assistance; and transportation routes to a medical facility. The Rescue and Evacuation Plan shall be included in the Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA) for the phase of work, in the Fall Protection and Prevention (FP&P) Plan, and the Accident Prevention Plan (APP).

### 3.4 SCAFFOLDING

Employees shall be provided with a safe means of access to the work area on the scaffold. Climbing of any scaffold braces or supports not specifically designed for access is prohibited. Access to scaffold platforms greater than 6 m in height shall be accessed by use of a scaffold stair system. Vertical ladders commonly provided by scaffold system manufacturers shall not be used for accessing scaffold platforms greater than 6 m in height. The use of an adequate gate is required. Contractor shall ensure that employees are qualified to perform scaffold erection and dismantling. Do not use scaffold without the capability of supporting at least four times the maximum intended load or without appropriate fall protection as delineated in the accepted fall protection and prevention plan. Stationary scaffolds must be attached to structural building components to safeguard against tipping forward or backward.



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Special care shall be given to ensure scaffold systems are not overloaded. Side brackets used to extend scaffold platforms on self-supported scaffold systems for the storage of material is prohibited. The first tie-in shall be at the height equal to 4 times the width of the smallest dimension of the scaffold base. Work platforms shall be placed on mud sills. Scaffold or work platform erectors shall have fall protection during the erection and dismantling of scaffolding or work platforms that are more than six feet. Delineate fall protection requirements when working above six feet or above dangerous operations in the Fall Protection and Prevention (FP&P) Plan and Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA) for the phase of work.

3.5 EQUIPMENT

3.5.1 Material Handling Equipment

- a. Material handling equipment such as forklifts shall not be modified with work platform attachments for supporting employees unless specifically delineated in the manufacturer's printed operating instructions.
- b. The use of hooks on equipment for lifting of material must be in accordance with manufacturer's printed instructions.
- c. Operators of forklifts or power industrial trucks shall be trained/licensed in accordance with Host Nation requirements.

3.5.2 Weight Handling Equipment

- a. Cranes and derricks shall be equipped as specified in EM-385-1-1 section 16.
- b. The Contractor shall notify the Contracting Officer 15 days in advance of any cranes entering the activity so that necessary quality assurance spot checks can be coordinated. Contractor's operator shall remain with the crane during the spot check.
- c. The Contractor shall comply with the crane manufacturer's specifications and limitations for erection and operation of cranes and hoists used in support of the work. Erection shall be performed under the supervision of a designated person. All testing shall be performed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended procedures.
- d. Under no circumstance shall a Contractor make a lift at or above 90% of the cranes rated capacity in any configuration.
- e. When operating in the vicinity of overhead transmission lines, operators and riggers shall be alert to this special hazard and shall follow the requirements of USACE EM 385-1-1 section 11.F.
- f. Crane suspended personnel work platforms (baskets) shall not be used unless the Contractor proves to the satisfaction of the Contracting Officer that using any other access to the work location would provide a greater hazard to the workers or is impossible. Personnel shall not be lifted with a line hoist or friction crane.

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- g. Portable fire extinguishers shall be inspected, maintained, and recharged.
- h. All employees shall be kept clear of loads about to be lifted and of suspended loads.
- i. The Contractor shall use cribbing when performing lifts on outriggers.
- j. The crane hook/block must be positioned directly over the load. Side loading of the crane is prohibited.
- k. A physical barricade must be positioned to prevent personnel from entering the counterweight swing (tail swing) area of the crane.
- l. Certification records which include the date of inspection, signature of the person performing the inspection, and the serial number or other identifier of the crane that was inspected shall always be available for review by Contracting Officer personnel.
- m. Written reports listing the load test procedures used along with any repairs or alterations performed on the crane shall be available for review by Contracting Officer personnel.
- n. Certify that all crane operators have been trained in proper use of all safety devices (e.g. anti-two block devices).
- o. Take steps to ensure that wind speed does not contribute to loss of control of the load during lifting operations. Prior to conducting lifting operations the contractor shall set a maximum wind speed at which a crane can be safely operated based on the equipment being used, the load being lifted, experience of operators and riggers, and hazards on the work site. This maximum wind speed determination shall be included as part of the activity hazard analysis plan for that operation.

### 3.6 EXCAVATIONS

The competent person for excavations performed as a result of contract work shall be on-site when excavation work is being performed, and shall inspect, and document the excavations daily prior to entry by workers. The competent person must evaluate all hazards, including atmospheric, that may be associated with the work, and shall have the resources necessary to correct hazards promptly.

#### 3.6.1 Utility Locations

Prior to any excavation, all underground utilities in the work area must be positively identified by the contractor utilizing a) a private utility locating service in addition to any station locating service, and/or b) a metal and/or cable-detecting device along the route of the excavation. All underground utilities discovered will be flagged a distance of one-

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half (1/2) meter on each side of the location, and any markings made during the utility investigation must be maintained throughout the contract.

Damage occurring to existing utilities, when the above procedures are not followed, will be repaired at the Contractor's expense.

### 3.6.2 Utility Location Verification

The Contractor must physically verify underground utility locations by hand digging using wood or fiberglass handled tools when any adjacent construction work is expected to come within three feet of the underground system. Digging within 0.61 m (2 feet) of a known utility must not be performed by means of mechanical equipment; hand digging shall be used. If construction is parallel to an existing utility the utility shall be exposed by hand digging every 30.5 m (100 feet) if parallel within 1.5 m (5 feet) of the excavation.

### 3.6.3 Shoring Systems

Trench and shoring systems must be identified in the accepted safety plan and AHA. Manufacture tabulated data and specifications or registered engineer tabulated data for shoring or benching systems shall be readily available on-site for review. Job-made shoring or shielding shall have the registered professional engineer stamp, specifications, and tabulated data. Extreme care must be used when excavating near direct burial electric underground cables.

### 3.6.4 Trenching Machinery

Trenching machines with digging chain drives shall be operated only when the spotters/laborers are in plain view of the operator. Operator and spotters/laborers shall be provided training on the hazards of the digging chain drives with emphasis on the distance that needs to be maintained when the digging chain is operating. Documentation of the training shall be kept on file at the project site.

## 3.7 UTILITIES WITHIN CONCRETE SLABS

Utilities located within concrete slabs or pier structures, bridges, and the like, are extremely difficult to identify due to the reinforcing steel used in the construction of these structures. Whenever contract work involves concrete chipping, saw cutting, or core drilling, the existing utility location must be coordinated with station utility departments in addition to a private locating service. Outages to isolate utility systems shall be used in circumstances where utilities are unable to be positively identified. The use of historical drawings does not alleviate the contractor from meeting this requirement.

## 3.8 ELECTRICAL

### 3.8.1 Conduct of Electrical Work

Underground electrical spaces must be certified safe for entry before entering to conduct work. Cables that will be cut must be positively identified and de-energized prior to performing each cut. Positive cable

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identification must be made prior to submitting any outage request for electrical systems. Arrangements are to be coordinated with the Contracting Officer and Station Utilities for identification. The Contracting Officer will not accept an outage request until the Contractor satisfactorily documents that the circuits have been clearly identified. Perform all high voltage cable cutting remotely using hydraulic cutting tool. When racking in or live switching of circuit breakers, no additional person other than the switch operator will be allowed in the space during the actual operation. Plan so that work near energized parts is minimized to the fullest extent possible. Use of electrical outages clear of any energized electrical sources is the preferred method. When working in energized substations, only qualified electrical workers shall be permitted to enter. When work requires Contractor to work near energized circuits as defined by the NFPA 70, high voltage personnel must use personal protective equipment that includes, as a minimum, electrical hard hat, safety shoes, insulating gloves with leather protective sleeves, fire retarding shirts, coveralls, face shields, and safety glasses. In addition, provide electrical arc flash protection for personnel as required by NFPA 70E. Insulating blankets, hearing protection, and switching suits may also be required, depending on the specific job and as delineated in the Contractor's AHA.

3.8.2 Portable Extension Cords

Portable extension cords shall be sized in accordance with manufacturer ratings for the tool to be powered and protected from damage. All damaged extension cords shall be immediately removed from service. Portable extension cords shall meet the requirements of NFPA 70 or European Union equivalent.

3.9 WORK IN CONFINED SPACES

The Contractor shall comply with the requirements in Section 34 of USACE EM 385-1-1. Any potential for a hazard in the confined space requires a permit system to be used.

- a. Entry Procedures. Prohibit entry into a confined space by personnel for any purpose, including hot work, until the qualified person has conducted appropriate tests to ensure the confined or enclosed space is safe for the work intended and that all potential hazards are controlled or eliminated and documented. (See Section 34.A.05 of USACE EM 385-1-1 for entry procedures). All hazards pertaining to the space shall be reviewed with each employee during review of the AHA.
- b. Forced air ventilation is required for all confined space entry operations and the minimum air exchange requirements must be maintained to ensure exposure to any hazardous atmosphere is kept below its' action level.
- c. Ensure the use of rescue and retrieval devices in confined spaces greater than 1.5 m (5 feet) in depth conform to Section 34 of USACE EM 385-1-1.
- d. Include training information for employees who will be involved as entrants and attendants for the work. Conform to Section 34.A.08 of USACE EM 385-1-1.

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- e. Daily Entry Permit. Post the permit in a conspicuous place close to the confined space entrance.

3.10 ABRASIVE BLASTING

Abrasive blasting shall comply with USACE EM 385-1-1, Section 06.I. The Contractor shall develop and implement effective exposure control and elimination procedures to include dust control systems, engineering controls, and establishment of work area boundaries, as well as medical surveillance, training, air monitoring, and personal protective equipment.

3.11 DEMOLITION

3.11.1 Demolition Plan

The Contractor shall submit a written demolition plan for all demolition work to be carried on the site. In addition, the demolition plan shall be signed by a Professional Registered Engineer and meet the requirements of the Corps of Engineers Safety and Health Manual, EM 385-1-1, section 23. The demolition plan shall be submitted to the COR at least 1 week before the beginning of the work, including structural calculations for the demolition, if necessary. The demolition work shall not begin before the Contractor has received a written approval from the COR.

3.11.2 Protection of Personnel

During the demolition work the Contractor shall continuously evaluate the condition of the structure being demolished and take immediate action to protect all personnel working in and around the demolition site. No area, section, or component of floors, roofs, walls, columns, pilasters, or other structural element will be allowed to be left standing without sufficient bracing, shoring, or lateral support to prevent collapse or failure while workers remove debris or perform other work in the immediate area.

3.11.3 Protection of Structures

Floors, roofs, walls, columns, pilasters, and other structural components that are designed and constructed to stand without lateral support or shoring, and are determined to be in stable condition, shall remain standing without additional bracing, shoring, or lateral support until demolished, unless directed otherwise by the COR. The Contractor shall ensure that no elements determined to be unstable are left unsupported and shall be responsible for placing and securing bracing, shoring, or lateral supports as may be required as a result of any cutting, removal, or demolition work performed under this contract.

Interior concrete or masonry walls shall be demolished from the top down unless a Registered Engineer can demonstrate that an alternate method poses no additional safety hazards

3.12 HOUSEKEEPING

3.12.1 Clean-Up

The Contractor shall comply with EM385-1-1, Section 14.D. The Contractor shall require his personnel to keep the immediate work site clean of all dirt and debris resulting from work under this contract. Accumulated dirt and debris shall be hauled off and disposed of in accordance with local law and at least once a week by the Contractor. Additionally, all debris in work areas shall be cleaned up daily or more frequently if necessary. Construction debris may be temporarily located in an approved location, however garbage accumulation must be removed each day.

Stairwells used by the Contractor during execution of work shall be cleaned daily. Cloths, mops, and brushes containing combustible materials shall be disposed of or stored outside of the buildings in tight covered metal containers. Paints and thinners shall not be poured into inlets of the interior or exterior sewage system. Paint, stains, and other residues on adjacent surfaces or fixtures caused by the Contractor shall be carefully removed and cleaned to original finish. Upon completion of the work, the Contractor shall remove all construction equipment, materials and debris resulting from the work. The entire work site and the area used by Contractor personnel shall be left clean.

Attachments:

APPENDIX A: SAFETY AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH PHASING PLAN

**A. PURPOSE AND RESPONSIBILITIES:**

1. The purpose of this SOH Phasing Plan is to establish controls and procedures to reduce the safety and occupational health risks on associated projects to an acceptable level. This SOH Phasing Plan is not intended to address all program SOH requirements, but provides general emphasis to certain procedures and requirements addressed in: EM 385-1-1, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Safety and Health Requirements Manual

2. For contractor safety on projects associated with this program, compliance with EM 385-1-1 safety requirements will be the long-term goal reached by growing a safety culture. This compliance will, by necessity, be achieved through a phased-in process. In the Commander's letter at the preface of the EM 385- 1-1, he acknowledges that in OCONUS locations, strict compliance with the manual may not be possible - and through the hazard analysis process, safety measures can be developed to attain the same degree of safety.

a. The exact timeline and methods of compliance, based generally on the Phase plan below will be determined by in-theater Project Delivery Team (PDT) partners responsible for safety, to include USACE Field Engineering/Construction/ Safety personnel, Prime Contractors and Local Subcontractors. The Prime Contractor, in partnership with the USACE and subcontractors, will develop a Safety and occupational Health Plan (SOHP) consisting of a specific Accident Prevention Plan (APP) and Activity Hazard Analysis for each project.

b. Each project SOHP will evolve as a living document, starting by dividing into phases to provide a goal with a timeline. Focus for the project safety program areas will be based on the following time- based phases.

Phase I: "Saving Lives". Establish **achievable** compliance methods and basic worker safety education to eliminate or reduce to an acceptable level the life-threatening conditions associated with high hazard construction activities.

- The initial high-hazard focus areas shall include:
  - Excavations
  - Fall Hazards
  - Electrical Work
  - Mobile Construction Equipment
  - Machinery
  - Confined Spaces
- Develop a basic worker safety and health practices manual/ guide and associated mandatory training for each Focus area listed above. These will be in English and local language, based on local conditions and practices and targeted at high-hazard activities.
- On all contract sites, the basic life-support will include First Aid Kits, and emergency communication.
- Contractor Accident Prevention Plans, Activity Hazard Analyses, and other safety-related systems under development with assistance by PDT

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Phase II: "Building A Safety Culture" (Approximately one year, beginning at end of Phase I) Advanced safety education of local contractors and LN work force. Full contractor compliance with USACE safety standards related to high-hazard situations, increased application of standards on all work.

- Workforce education and training to include all applicable requirements of EM 385-1-1 and International Safety Standards
- All required Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) available and used by workers in applicable work practices, as outlined in the EM 385-1-1.
- Contractor Accident Prevention Plans, Activity Hazard Analyses, and other safety-related systems refined to meet standard USACE expectations with assistance by PDT
- Standard Contractor Safety administrative responsibilities required, i.e.: Accident reporting, man-hour tracking, training documentation, First Aid personnel certification, fire protection, etc.

Phase III, "Full Performance" (beginning at end of Phase II) Full performance in compliance with EM 385-1-1 and other applicable laws, regulations, design codes and standards.

Where standard compliance is not possible, local methods may be used in accordance with implementing letter of EM 385-1-1 or through formal waiver process.

3. The PDT shall employ the "Plan, Do, Check, Act" process for implementing this SOHP as a living document. Each PDT member is responsible for planning for safety and health management within their area of responsibility, implementing agreed-on mitigation, checking to assure that the SOHP is being implemented and acting to adjust plans and implementation with a goal of continuous improvement. This plan will be reviewed and revised as needed at the initiation of each Phase listed above.

4. The PDT members shall cooperate in developing a listing of potential hazards associated with each project.

**B. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:**

1. Goals. The safety and health goals of all projects are:
  - a. Be accident free
  - b. Detect and address safety and health problems early in the life of each project
  - c. Do not accept unnecessary risk
  - d. Every team member, to include contractors shall contribute to the safety and health of their fellow team members and assure that the product is free of inherent hazards to the user.
  - e. Educate the workforce and promote Safety as a new way of doing business, show how the project and the employee benefit from Safety.
2. Objectives. The safety and health objectives of this program are:
  - a. Managers, supervisors, and workers shall be held accountable, based on the current Phase, for safety and health.
  - b. Safety and health expectations shall be communicated with the work force in their native language through the use of banners, flyers, and periodic safety meetings
  - c. The work force shall have the safety and health training needed to perform the



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work at hand, based on the Phase.

- d. Injury and property damage shall be avoided through early detection and management of hazards

**Phase I Interim Safety and Occupational Health Work Practices for USACE**

**Contractor Projects Phase I Safety Program**

1. Contractors shall strive to maintain full compliance with the USACE Safety Requirements Manual, EM 385-1-1. This may not be easily achieved during this Phase, due to a number of factors. The focus for safety and health efforts during this Phase is Saving Lives - the prevention of deaths, permanently disabling injuries, and major property loss. The goal during this period is to provide the equipment and methods needed to save lives and to train the workforce in working safely and using the correct personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

2. In order to assist in achieving this goal immediately, the following interim standards shall be used (as a minimum acceptable standard) when full compliance with the EM 385-1-1 is not possible. Contractors shall provide these standards in to their workforce in the local language and shall provide training as needed to ensure worker awareness.

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**Basic Safety and Health Standards for Construction**

- A. USACE and the contractors must form a team to assure safety on every job site and prevent serious accidents. All unsafe conditions must be reported and the hazard reduced before work may proceed.
- B. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) may not always be available to every worker during this Phase. Where the equipment required by the USACE Safety Manual, EM 385-1-1, cannot be provided in a timely manner, the contractor shall develop methods that will provide a similar degree of safety (as accepted by USACE) and not expose the workers to serious risk. The mandatory minimum standards for all PPE are:
- Footwear: Closed-toe durable shoes or boots shall be worn by all workers on the project site. No sandals or sports shoes will be allowed, at no time will workers be allowed on the project site with bare feet. Safety footwear (steel-toe or other protection) should be worn by workers using steel rollers, tampers, jack hammers or carrying heavy objects (metal, concrete, stone)
  - Head Protection: When they are available, hard hats should be worn by all construction workers when they are at the project. Hard Hats must be worn in overhead hazard areas including material hoisting/ lifting operations, areas below scaffolds and other elevated work, in excavations, and low ceiling areas that have sharp or hazardous projections. If they are not available, then workers must be kept away from these and other overhead hazard areas.
  - Respirators: Workers exposed to toxic chemicals, vapors, gases and dusts must wear proper respiratory protection. Such exposure is expected in asbestos removal/ repair work, working with paints and solvents in rooms or enclosed spaces, and fuel production facilities. The employer must train the workers in the uses of the respirator and how to properly wear it. The minimum acceptable respirator is a negative pressure filter or cartridge half-face respirator that is correctly equipped for the hazard.

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Contractors shall consult and follow the ACGIH guidance for length of allowable exposure to the contaminant and workers shall not exceed the recommended time for exposure. Dust Masks will be worn when the work is producing visible dust.

- Eye Protection: Workers shall wear protective glasses, goggles, or visors when exposed to eye hazards. These hazards include concrete dust, stone and concrete chips from hammering, sandblasting, and power tool cutting or milling. Workers performing welding and cutting with torches or arc-welding equipment shall wear the proper shaded lenses in face shields and/or goggles.
- Hearing Protection: Protective ear plugs shall be worn when workers are exposed to potentially damaging noise including jack hammers, flight line operations, power saws and grinders, and combustion engines without mufflers.
- Gloves: All workers shall have protective gloves appropriate to the task.
- Clothing: Workers shall wear clothing that protects their skin from damage - shirts and long pants at a minimum. Workers exposed to welding operations, chemicals, abrasive blasting, wet concrete, asbestos, and other hazardous contaminants will wear appropriate clothing for the hazard. Workers using power tools or operating equipment shall not wear very loose or flowing clothing that may get caught in the equipment.

C. Work Methods for Highly Hazardous Work: The following types of work and hazards are recognized as the leading cause of serious injuries and deaths in construction work. Each type of work has specific PPE and safety equipment that is required to do the work and also specific procedures that must be followed every time the work is done. These interim measures are the minimum acceptable precautions. For each project, an Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA) shall be completed and, when possible, compliance with more restrictive methods of the EM 385-1-1 shall be achieved.

Workers shall be trained on the following safety precautions, the nature of the hazards involved, and any additional work methods used before performing each type of work

- Excavations
  - The Site Safety and Health Officer will be contacted for inspection of the work prior to digging. The SSHO will assist in any safety equipment or techniques that are required to avoid injury. They will also provide a safety check on the location to assure there are no underground hazards at the site.
  - All excavations or unsafe areas will be marked with barricades or warning tape. These warnings must be maintained and visible until the area is restored to a safe condition.
  - When workers will enter trenches, the walls shall be sloped according to the type of soil or shoring, trench boxes, or other structures will be used to protect workers from collapsing walls
  - Soil removed from trenches will not be placed at the edge of the trench - it must be placed back at least 1 meter from the edge.

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- Vehicles and construction equipment must not be parked closer than 2 meters from the edge of an excavation.
- Excavation walls shall be inspected regularly during each day to check for cracks, bulges, large stones, sandy areas, and failure of the wall. If these conditions are found, nobody may enter the excavation and the damaged area must be dug out or braced.
- Fall Hazards
  - When working above 2 meters from the ground or another level, all workers shall be protected from falling. The SSHO will inspect prior to beginning work to be sure the work methods are safe. Inspection will include work on ladders, scaffolds, and other elevated work areas.
  - Protection systems shall be sturdy railings, walls, or other structures
  - If there are no structures to protect workers, body belts or harnesses shall be used along with lanyards.
  - Body belts should be mainly be used only to prevent a worker from falling over an edge or off a structure.
  - Body belts and harnesses can both be used as fall protection (stopping a falling worker). The lanyard shall be rope strong enough to withstand the shock of stopping the worker's weight, and they shall be as short as possible, to limit the shock force. Lanyards shall never allow a worker to fall more than 2 meters. It is recommended that lanyards without shock absorber devices be no longer than 1 meter.
- Electrical Work
  - All circuits, wires, and electrical devices shall be tested with a volt meter and found to be de-energized before workers touch the energized parts
  - Controls, switches, and other means for energizing the circuit or equipment shall be tagged "do not operate"
  - Workers shall not work closer to energized systems than the distances listed in the USACE manual.
  - Temporary electrical systems shall be grounded and tested for good ground resistance before use.
  - Power tools shall be protected from water and damage, and their cords must be insulated. Cords must be factory installed or equivalent replacements, including safety grip plug and cord boot.
  - Extension cords will be in safe, good working order.
- Mobile Construction Equipment
  - If equipment, particularly cranes, are damaged the repairs shall be done by a competent repair person and verified by the SSHO prior to being brought back into service.
  - Nobody may ride outside the cab of construction equipment. Specifically, no riders may ever be in loader buckets, bulldozer blades, on forklift forks, or suspended by a crane.
  - When workers are nearby, construction equipment must have reverse

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- signal alarms or shall use a spotter standing away from the equipment. The spotter must be visible by the driver and positioned to see the area behind the equipment.
- Construction equipment must work a safe distance from electrical systems, based on the voltage.
- Cranes must be used according to the manufacturer. If no manufacturer data is available, a load chart shall be developed by a qualified engineer.
- Workers should stay out of the radius of the crane boom during a lift.
- Lifting ropes shall be inspected daily for breaks and failure of hardware and fittings.
- Nobody shall ever ride the hook or load of a crane.
- Machinery
  - Rotating shafts, wheels, blades, and other hazardous parts shall have guards to prevent workers from being injured.
  - Fuel-powered machinery must not be operated indoors or near enclosed areas without using powered ventilation to prevent toxic CO build-up.
  - Metal housings of electrically powered equipment must be grounded
- Confined Spaces
  - The SSHO will pre-approve any work in a confined space, such as in a tank, sewer, manhole or any other enclosed area. The SSHO will inspect the work and assist with any safety equipment or techniques that are required.
  - All permit-required confined spaces (PRCS) on a project shall have signs prohibiting entry.
  - Entrants, supervisors, and attendants for PRCS shall be properly trained.
  - When available, oxygen/flammable/toxic gas meters shall be used for all PRCS. This equipment must be used to evaluate the air in all spaces known or suspected to have contained flammable or toxic chemicals or contain sewage, rotting vegetation or other organic matter.
  - For spaces not meeting the above criteria, mechanical ventilation fans shall be used to clear the air in the space when meters are not available. Based on the air flow of the fan, it shall exhaust the total volume of the space a minimum of seven times prior to entry.
  - All entrants shall wear a harness, body belt, or other device attached to a rope sufficient to retrieve the worker in an emergency.
  - Permits should be used during PRCS entry. If not possible, then some visible means, such as flags or tags outside the entrance, shall be used so supervisors can see when workers are in the space.
- Gas Cylinders
  - Pressurized gas cylinders, such as Oxygen and Acetylene tanks will be stored in a holding stand/ cart to prevent them from falling over. Cylinders will not be placed free on the ground or standing free. If the bottle is not in use the valve will be removed.

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- D. Child Labor. Minors under the age of 18 may not perform any of the above hazardous work. Additionally, these minors cannot perform any hazardous work such as operating dangerous power tools (circular saws, jack hammers, lathes, etc), driving vehicles, be exterior assistants for vehicle operators or operating mobile construction equipment, explosives work, work at heights over 2 meters without standard railings, electrical work, entering excavations, and work with toxic substances.

-- End of Section --